(e) what measures are contemplated by Government to fight the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of TB cases reported in the city during 1999 as compared to TB cases in the previous year is as under:—

Year	No. of TB cases
1998	39426
1999	20984

(c) The number of TB cases reported since beginning of the year 2000 is 3087.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To achieve a cure rate of about 85% Revised National TB Control Programme is being implemented in the whole of Delhi. For this purpose, Delhi has been divided into 14 project areas. Under the Programme, treatment and diagnostic facilities, including supply of anti-TB drugs are provided, free of cost, to the TB patients. To ensure availability of drugs for the entire course of treatment, drugs are procured and supplied in patient-wise boxes. For convenience of patients for quality diagnosis, Binocular Microscopes have been provided to microscopy centres which have been opened for every one lakh population. DOTS centres, where directly observed treatment is given, are being further decentralized.

Curbing the Population Explosion

1720. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to slate:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 years of family planning programmes had failed to curb the population explosion, with India adding another 15 million persons to the country each year;

(b) whether Government are still in the process of formulating a National Population Policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NT. SHANMUGAM): (a) For the country as a whole the achievements under the family welfare programme have been quite substantial. Some States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa have already achieved

the goals set for 2000. A.D. and States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra are close to achieving the goals. However, some States are lagging behind primarily on account of slow achievement of socio-economic indicators.

As a result of various programs Crude Birth Rate has reduced from 40.8 in 1951 to 26.4 in 1998, IMR has reduced from 146 in 1951 to 72 in 1998, Couple Protection Rate went up from 10.4% in 1971 to 44% in 1999, Crude Death Rate has reduced from 25 in 1951 to 9.0 in 1998 and Total Fertility Rate has reduced from 6. in 1951 to 3.3 in 1997.

(b) and (c) The National Population Policy, 2000 has been approved by the Government during February, 2000. It has been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

The Policy seeks to put in place a multi sectoral agenda for population stabilisation which includes increasing out-reach and coverage of reproductive and child health care services, strengthening of health infrastructure, meeting the unmet needs for contraception services, and converging of integrated service delivery at village and house-hold levels. Stabilising population is perceived as much a function of extending primary and secondary education, improving access of safe drinking water, sanitation and housing, and building roads, and providing transport and communication.

Health for all by 2000

†1721. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final outline has been drawn by fixing targets in different areas, to achieve the objectives of health for all by 2000 A.D. and to promote health-care;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main agencies monitoring implementation of different projects; and

(d) whether any action plan has been formulated for propagation of the said programme at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Statement of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.